

NATIONAL Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.
BENJAMIN HARRISON
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
LEVI P. MORTON,
OF NEW YORK.

DAKOTA'S PLEA.

The following memorial from Dakota, appealing to the President to make the admission of two States from the Territory, a special message to Congress was received by Cleveland Tuesday:

We, the people of Dakota, irrespective of party, respectfully but most earnestly ask simple justice at your hands. We are bound by the closest ties of kindred, friendship and patriotism to the citizens of the States, and request that we be clothed with the rights and powers of Statehood for both North Dakota and South Dakota. We have 600,000 intelligent, industrious people, who have for tedious years unavailingly been imploring and entreating Congress to admit us into the sisterhood of States.

The two proposed States embrace an area of 90,000,000 acres of fertile land, which produce annually 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and 30,000,000 bushels of corn. We have \$50,000,000 invested in banking capital, 5,000 miles of railroad, 4,000 public schools, employing 5,000 teachers and expending annually \$2,000,000. We furnish millions in precious metals, and pay millions in tribute in the way of taxes to the General Government.

The Committee on Territories of the present House of Representatives has turned a deaf ear to our petitions, and we now appeal to you, asking that the admission of the two States be made the subject of a special message to Congress.

We speak boldly, because we know our cause is just; we ask fearlessly, because we are only asking for the rights of American free-men; we appeal sincerely, because we long for relief from Territorial vassalage; we petition earnestly, because of an inherent right to enfranchised manhood.

Will the President of the United States, who is enthroned above all kings, refuse the prayer of a suffering patriotic people? If not, then shall there arise in the great Northwest two new stars whose luster shall add glory and brightness to the thirty-eight which now adorn the "Old Flag." Very respectfully,
W. O. ARNOLD,
Chairman of the Executive Committee for Division and the Admission of North Dakota and South Dakota.

GRANT AND PROTECTION.

The Salt Lake Tribune says: What a level head had Ulysses S. Grant! The Spokane Falls Review publishes one of the last private letters the old chief ever wrote. It was written to Patrick H. Winston, now editor of the Review, but then a resident of North Carolina, and it was as follows:

New York City, Nov. 15, 1883.
Patrick H. Winston, Jr., Esq.—My DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., and also of the Winston Union Republican, containing your address to the people of North Carolina—of the South, in fact. I am much obliged to you for what you are pleased to say in your letter, but cannot say that I entirely agree with you. But I can speak more freely as to the address. I agree with every word in it. As it stands it would make a good platform for any party, North and South, with only additions touching some important national matters, such as building up our merchant marine, adopting a more positive foreign policy, and as I thoroughly believe, a very much more stringent naturalization law. I believe that foreigners who come to our country to make it their home—and the home of their children—should be put through such a course as to make them feel the value of the boon conferred. The length of residence before acquiring full citizenship should be materially lengthened; the alien becoming a citizen should be able to show a good character, visible means of support, and should be able to speak, read and write the English language. But protection to home industries, which you put so strongly, I regard as the most important plank in any platform after "the Union must and shall be preserved." You are an entire stranger to me, but both your letter and address are of such a character that I feel no hesitation in thus writing to you. Very truly yours,
U. S. GRANT.

We are told that Mr. Cleveland's last annual message is the platform of his party. With two or three additions, the above would make a good enough platform for any party in America to trust its fortunes upon.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette makes the excellent suggestion that the Republicans give special attention to the organization of clubs consisting entirely of those who are to cast their first vote for President next November.

The American party Convention split in two, but the New York faction nominated James L. Curtis, of New York, for President and Judge Jas. N. Greer for Vice-President.

A NOTABLE CITIZEN GONE.

The San Francisco Bulletin editorially pays the following tribute to Chas. Crocker:

The death of Charles Crocker is the removal of the second of that remarkable group of men associated with the building of the first railroad across the Continent. Few men have surmounted greater obstacles or fought their way to victory with greater success. Mr. Crocker was an executive man. He not only had the head to plan great enterprises, but he had the will and the physical power to carry them out. To use a Western phrase, "he got there," and generally by the shortest road. He never went round when he knew a more direct way. He executed great contracts, requiring at one time a force of 10,000 men. He knew the details of the vast operations that enlisted his enterprise. He knew men, and how to deal with them. He had no arm-chair theories; but having once determined that a piece of work should be done, he went forth to execute the task. He was at the commencement the supervising builder of railroads. Other men put in brains and capital. He put in these and all his physical energies, supplemented by great executive ability. He executed where others planned, if his own judgment concurred in the wisdom of the plan. He had the well-balanced business judgment which directed all his energies.

Few men have undertaken such various and diverse enterprises and made as few mistakes. It was not mere luck that brought him on his way from one success to another. It was the sagacity of the man, a prodigious force and power of execution which commanded success. This force gave him directness and a degree of bluntness in his ordinary address. But he was a generous-hearted man, and his sympathies could be touched quickly. He had little patience with men who were dilatory and put off to another day what ought to have been done to-day. He demanded of no one more work than he accomplished; and there were very few who could keep even pace with him. He was a prodigious worker, assuming great tasks which he preferred to accomplish rather than commit them to others. His great fortune did not separate him from his fellows. He never forgot the days when a shilling was more to him than ten thousand dollars added or taken from his millions. This did not make him arrogant or harden his heart toward his fellow-men.

It was characteristic of his generous impulses and quickness of sympathy that when he received the telegram of the destruction of his fine building on Bush street, he telegraphed back an order that \$5,000 each should be given to the families of the two firemen who had lost their lives in fighting the fire. When the conservatory at the Golden Gate Park burned down, he not only furnished the money to replace the lost structure, but he sent his own architect and workmen to rebuild it. This executive force was dominant everywhere. When he planned for himself he rarely failed to come out at the very point he had designated.

For many years he was engaged in a series of successful enterprises, apart from the railroad. He bought and sold large tracts of land. He erected business houses. His great irrigation works, completed in Merced county, are the most extensive ever undertaken by private individuals in this country. His work was not only good for himself, but it was good for the public. He, with his associates, undertook to make a vast tract of arid land fertile and productive. He succeeded.

Few men have secured so great a fortune and made so few personal enemies. He was fond of a joke and a good story, and aside from business, he was the most companionable of men. It was said of him, because of the freshness and overflow of his spirits, that he was always a boy. But this buoyancy gave him great power. He carried heavy loads. He put a great deal into life, but he got a great deal out of it. He took the good things of life for the day and for every day. Had he lived another score of years he would have gone on planning and executing in the old way. Some men do not rest. They find their enjoyment in hard work. There is greater joy in the success of a well-executed plan than in many idle hours.

The builders, the men who execute vast enterprises which advance the material development, are the great men in new Commonwealths. There never have been too many of them. They go before the timid, the conservative and the halting. They have broad pathways to success. They quicken other men. There are in this State hundreds of opportunities for the employment of capital in this material development. Much of this capital is idle. It is waiting for bold men to pave new avenues to success. The original six men associated in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad went before all other men in that great enterprise. They deserved success and won it. It did not come from sheer luck, but from one of the boldest and clearest-sighted enterprises ever planned in this country. They worked in pioneer days. No other railroad company ever encountered such obstacles in the way of construction. Had the men failed, only the common misfortune would have overtaken them. But they were not common men. It is probable that each one of them would have been heard of again in some other enterprise.

Charles Crocker put the best part of his life into the construction of the great system of railroads now operated within and beyond the State. He cast up highways in the wilderness. Over, substantially, a route which he had traveled with an ox team in an hundred days, he went in his own triumphal car in four days. He saw that his work in this respect, with all discounts and imperfections, was good. As men count results, that was a successful life. The intense man, wrought up and nerved for so great a work, lived long in these years. It is not given to most men to accomplish as much. It is the strong man who has fallen. For the work he was appointed to do he had hardly an equal in this State, and not many in the whole country. The builder, the indomitable executor, who went on his way conquering where other men would have been vanquished, rests from his labors.

BLAINE AT HOME.

His Friends and Neighbors Give Him a Grand Reception.

AUGUSTA, August 5.—The Blaine train arrived at Augusta at 8:45 last night. The front of the depot was a solid block of humanity, shouting wildly a welcome home. Bands and torches made noise and light. Illuminations were seen in almost every window. Near the Augusta House was a huge triumphal arch of evergreens and American flags, with the words "Welcome Home" in large letters of gas jet.

Mr. Blaine's home was enrobed by a great halo of light from many illuminations. He rode in a carriage drawn by four white horses. As he stepped on his own grounds the band played "Home Sweet Home," and he was loudly cheered as he walked to the platform, accompanied by the Reception Committee. Hon. W. P. Whitehouse then welcomed Blaine in a hearty address. In response Mr. Blaine said:

Mr. Mayor: I return to you and your eloquent orator, Mr. Whitehouse, who has addressed me in such partial terms, my sincere thanks for the manner in which you have voiced kindness and cordiality at this reception, not merely from my neighbors, but from the thousands of friends from all parts of this great State. When I first heard a reception was to be tendered I thought it would be confined to my friends and neighbors.

I thought as I had lived here since my twenty-fourth year, as my public history began and centered here, that those who had known me for forty-five years might extend a cordial welcome; but I had no conception that men from all quarters of the State, from the extreme corner of the commonwealth I love so well and which I have tried faithfully to serve in public stations, would be here. [Applause.]

You can have no conception how it impresses one who has been for a year beyond the seas, an exile from home, to meet a welcome like this, unbounded in extent, unlimited in cordiality, and beyond human speech to respond to [cheers]; but you must take the will for the deed, for my words cannot reach the borders of the vast assembly. [Applause.]

I am deeply indebted to you who come from other towns and cities, but the greeting at a man's own home goes to his heart more than any other [cheers], and it is to you of Augusta, and of almost all Maine, who have done me this great honor, that I pour my thanks. [Applause.] I have seen in my last year much of many countries beyond the sea, but I have seen nothing in any kingdom of Europe which did not give me a deeper and more profound appreciation of my own country. [Applause.] I have seen everything to make an American thank God he was born under the sovereignty represented by the stars and stripes. [Cheers.]

I have seen nothing in Europe in industrial systems that did not confirm me in my belief that the system of the United States is far wiser and more beneficial to every workingman and citizen than any one we could borrow and imitate. [Cheers, and a voice, "We are not going to borrow it."] I cannot fail to recognize the sympathy you have with me, and which I have with you, in the question whether our industrial system is to be maintained or destroyed. [Good, good.] If I have in the past spoken a worthy word in support of that system, in the future I hope to say many more and more weighty. [Cheers.] See to it that no harm comes to the Republic. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, this much I could not help saying, outside that which was personal to the occasion. There is to me no State like Maine, no valley like the Kennebec, no city like Augusta, and no home like that home (pointing to his house). [Loud applause.] There I have lived these many years and there I propose to live. [Cheers.] I have no desire to separate my interests from yours. I have been with you from my youth upward, and I hope to be with you as many years as God shall give me in this world. [Cheers.]

At the conclusion of Blaine's address the proceedings were brought to a close by music and a display of fireworks.

JEFF DAVIS.

Morgan Makes a Fiery Speech in the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The Senate to-day resumed consideration of the fisheries treaty, Morgan speaking in favor of the motion to postpone further consideration until December.

In the course of the colloquy and after some allusion to the Yankees on one side and ex-slave holders on the other, between Senators Morgan, Fry, Dawes and Hawley, Morgan said:

You have not hesitated to sneer at us and say that we are rebels, traitors, men not to be trusted, and who violated our oaths, and attacked the national flag; men whose consciences are burned with political sin; that we all deserve to be hanged, and that we are living now by your mercy and grace. I have only said that you did not dare hang any of us. You had Jefferson Davis under arrest and the United States Government did not dare bring him to trial, because it would have turned out, in the opinion of the great jurists who would have had to try him, that he had not committed treason.

BETTER THAN NONE AT ALL.

An Alleged Excuse For the Non-Appearance of Cleveland's Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—The Item, of this city, publishes this afternoon a genuine campaign roorback to the effect that Cleveland's delay in writing his letter of acceptance is explained by the fact he intends to decline on account of "the growth of protection sentiment in the Democratic party." The paragraph was telegraphed to Dan Lamont.

GENERAL HARRISON TALKS.

The Republican Standard-Bearer Speaks on the Tariff Issue.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 14th.—Three excursion trains brought in large delegations from different points in the State to call on General Harrison to-day. The delegations united at the depot and marched to University Park. At the head of the column was the Tippecanoe Club of eighty-three veterans carrying a life-size portrait of General Harrison, on the reverse side of which were the words:

"Protection, Prosperity, and Perpetuity of the Union."

Conspicuous in the delegation was a banner inscribed: "The Eagle and the Flag Against the Rooster and the Rag."

Hon. J. R. Gray was spokesman for the visitors, and in replying to Col. Gray's address General Harrison briefly discussed the beneficial result of American home influences.

In the afternoon a train consisting of nineteen cars arrived bringing a delegation from Tuscola and other points in Illinois. A notable feature of their display was the old battle-flag of Grant's original regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois.

A train from Decatur, Ill., brought another delegation. The visitors arrived at University Park at about 3 o'clock. Captain T. B. Minturn and A. H. Mills acted as spokesmen for the two delegations.

In reply to the addresses, General Harrison spoke mainly upon the tariff issue. In the course of his remarks he said:

The confessed free traders are very few in this country, but English statesmen and English newspapers declare that we have a great many. We are told that it is only an average reduction of seven per cent. that is contemplated. You might fairly ask whether this average reduction does not sacrifice some American industry, or the wages of our own workmen and women. You may also fairly ask if the free list does not figure in this average. Those who would, if they could, eliminate the protective principles from our tariff laws have in former moments of candor described themselves as "progressive free-traders," and it is an apt designation. The protective system is a barrier against the flood of foreign importation and of the competition of underpaid labor in Europe. Those who want to lower the dyke owe to those who live behind it to make a plain statement of their purposes. Do they want to invite a flood or do they believe in the dyke, but think it will afford adequate protection at a lower level? It may be that reductions should be made, so it may be that some duties should be increased, but we want to know whether those who propose the revision believe in taking thought of our workmen in fixing the rates, or whether they will leave them to the chance effects of a purely revenue tariff.

AN OUT-AND-OUT PROTECTIONIST.

General Harrison Clearly Defines His Position—Firmly Opposed to the Immigration of Foreign Contract Laborers and Chinese.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 15.—About 600 visitors from Rush, Decatur and Delaware counties called upon General Harrison this morning. In reply to the address to the spokesman Harrison made a short speech calling attention to the necessity for legislation in the interest of protection and an honest ballot in Indiana. Later in the day two more delegations arrived from Delaware and Decatur counties. In those delegations were a large number of veterans and colored men. In reply to the address General Harrison gave his views briefly upon the subject of pauper labor and American wages. He said: "The disastrous effect of our workmen in competition with underpaid labor is not obviated by keeping the cheap worker over the sea if the product of his cheap labor is allowed free competition in our market. We should protect our people against competition with the products of underpaid labor abroad as well as against the coming to our shores of pauper laborers under contract and Chinese. These two thoughts are twin thoughts. The same logic supports both, and the Republican party holds them as a dual conclusion of one great argument."

INNOCENT DEMANDS EXEMPLIFIED.

WASHINGTON, August 14th.—It is stated on good authority that the President's letter of acceptance will not be given to the public this week, and not during the coming week.

CONGRESS BEGINS ITS PRESENT SESSION.

Congress began its present session on December 5, and 247 days will have been consumed by Saturday evening. There have only been five sessions longer than this in the history of the fifty Congresses. They are as follows: From November 4, 1811, to July 7, 1812, 245 days; From November 13, 1797, to July 16, 1798, 246 days; December 1, 1845, to August 10, 1846, 253 days; December 6, 1847, to August 14, 1848, also 253 days; December 5, 1853, to August 7, 1854, 263 days; December 6, 1841, to August 31, 1842, 269 days; December 1, 1851, to August 31, 1852, 273 days; December 3, 1855, to August 13, 1856, 289 days; December 3, 1849, to Sept. 30, 1850, 302 days. There are only two or three of the last named sessions that are likely to exceed the present session before it is over.

F. LEVY & BRO.

THE LEADERS IN
DRY GOODS, CARPETS,
—AND—
FANCY GOODS.

One Price to All.

"Never-Rip"
JERSEYS.

WE ARE NEVER UNDER-SOLD.

AGENTS FOR
NEVER RIP JERSEYS.
—AND—
Centemeri Kid Gloves,
RENO, NEV.
One Price to All.

TASSELL'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HO, THERE!

NEW ARRIVALS! NEW STOCK!

Direct from Leading Manufactories of the United States at
Tassell Brothers',
POWNING'S NEW BUILDING, EAST SIDE VIRGINIA ST.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Gentlemen, Shoes and Slippers for Ladies, and General Footgear for Youth's and Misses has just been received at our large establishment that we have ever yet stored on our shelves. The public in general is invited to call and inspect our goods. TASSELL BROS.

BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER, REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Leather and Findings of all Descriptions.

W. O. H. MARTIN.

W. O. H. MARTIN,
—DEALER IN—
Shelf Hardware, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire
Steel, Cumberland Coal, Lime, Plaster, Cement,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Buckeye And all Other Kinds of Machine Extras a Specialty.
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TINWARE AND CROCKERY.
Agent for Empire Mower.
Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

BERRY & NOVACOVICH.
C. NOVACOVICH. H. J. BERRY.
BERRY & NOVACOVICH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS VEGETABLES,
Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Tobaccos,
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
All the novelties in Fancy Groceries. No need to send away for choice goods. Cash trade solicited, and satisfaction Guaranteed.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
RENO, NEVADA.
Capital Paid in, \$200,000. Surplus Fund, 70,000.
Collections Carefully Made and Promptly Accounted For.
ACCOUNTS OF MERCHANTS, BANKS, BANKERS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
OFFICERS.
D. A. BENDER, President. G. W. MAPES, Vice-President. C. T. BENDER, Cashier.
GEORGE H. TAYLOR, Assistant Cashier.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
W. O. H. MARTIN, A. H. MANNING, GEO. W. MAPES, D. A. BENDER, C. T. BENDER.
STOCKHOLDERS:—D. A. Bender, Mrs. H. M. Yerington, Carson, Nevada; D. B. Lyman, Richard R. Mann, Virginia City, Nevada; J. P. Wondbury, Esquire, Nevada; Allen A. Curtis, John A. Paxton, F. D. Standhafer, Thos. Holt, San Francisco, Cal.; F. N. Rowland, Long Valley, Cal.; Chas. K. Isler, Stillwater, Nevada; Adam Schrieber, Winnemucca, Nevada; O. W. Ward, W. O. H. Martin, Geo. W. Mapes, Samuel Brown, F. M. Lee, Geo. H. Taylor, A. H. Manning, C. T. Bender, Estate John Johnson, Mrs. Jennie Lewis, Reno, Nevada.